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This journey, of which this journal is the record, was made from Deansboro, N. Y., to central Indiana during the summer of 1817. The party, consisting of Dean and some Brothertown Indians, left home May 31 and passed down Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, French Creek, Allegheny river, Ohio river, up the Wabash, across the central part of Indiana via Fort Wayne to Detroit. Mr. Dean was in search of a western home for the Brothertown Indians, who finally settled on Fox river, Wisconsin. The trip was made in a large keel boat or schooner of 6 tons burden. The party made from 50 to 70 miles per day on the western trip, going from Pittsburg to Cincinnati in 6 days; from Cincinnati to Louisville in 2 days; from Louisville to the mouth of the Wabash in 10 days; or the entire distance of 1,003 miles in 15 days. Traveling up the Wabash was found much more difficult on account of the rapids and shallow water.

The comments made by Dean on the general condition of the western country and especially on such places as New Harmony, Vincennes and the Shaker settlement on the Busseron prairie are interesting and valuable. The journal is plain though a little more editorial explanation here and there would have helped the ordinary reader. It is one of the most valuable papers published by the Society. If the editors have any more such material in their possession they should by all means make it available in some such way as they have this.

L. E.

The Public Life of Zachariah Chandler, 1851-1875. By WILMER C. HARRIS, Ph.D. (*Michigan Historical Publications, University Series, II.*) (Lansing, Historical Commission, 1917, pp. 152, \$1.00.)

This is a plain account of the public career of Zach. Chandler, the noted Republican political leader of Michigan, from his election as mayor of Detroit in 1851 to his sudden death while a senator of the United States in 1879. These years marked stirring times, during which Chandler was engaged in much party activity and in many political controversies. Dr. Harris in his brief monographic sketch is able to touch only lightly on varied subjects of much historical importance. The mono-

graph is intended to supplement, not to supersede, the *Post and Tribune Life of Chandler*, which was written from partial and friendly motives. Dr. Harris writes without bias or partizanship and is far from being a eulogist. He merely sets forth, with very little of either commendation or disapproval, the party record of Chandler and his position on public policies. We see Chandler as an early Whig candidate for governor of Michigan in 1852; as one of the founders of the Republican party in 1854, as the successor of Lewis Cass in the Senate in 1857; as a Radical Republican in that body during the Civil War and Reconstruction times, till his defeat for re-election in 1875; as Secretary of the Interior for a time under President Grant; as chairman of the Republican National Committee in 1876; and again as United States Senator to fill an unexpired term.

The author finds in Chandler a "typical product of his time," a "fire-eater of the Northwest," and an "exponent of practical spoils politics," one who was a political manager of great strength, who never hesitated to build and use a party machine in order to promote his own political ambition and to keep himself in power. The kind of radical that Chandler was before the Civil War is shown by his being ever ready to meet southern threats of disunion with counter-threats of hanging rebels, and by his proposal to his Republican colleagues to stand up in the face of Southern insults with bold challenges to fight—"to carry the quarrel into a coffin." He knew no compromise. If the right of secession were to be conceded, or if the South had to be "let alone" to break up the Union, he wished to know it. Then Chandler would resign his seat in the Senate, arrange his business affairs, and prepare to migrate, as he proposed never to live in a country whose government "had no power to enforce its own laws." He preferred to join the Comanche Indians. His famous letter about "stiff-backed men" and a little "blood-letting" as a cement to the Union finds its due recognition in the essay.

One is disappointed to find that only a very few lines are given to Mr. Chandler's connection with the campaign and disputed election of 1876, when the cause of "a civil service reform candidate was managed by a dyed-in-the-wool spoils-

man." Chandler's telegram is given, announcing Hays' election with 185 electoral votes, but nothing is told of what Chandler did in the winter of 1876-1877 to make that famous telegram good. It is so with many other subjects of importance; everything is brief, sometimes to the point of leaving one quite unsatisfied. However, such defects are incident to the nature of the task. The volume, on the whole, is a credit to the author and it is one of distinct value to the student of American politics. It contains a good deal of Michigan political history. Valuable material is presented from Chandler's letters, and an informing chapter on the racial and religious elements in Michigan's voting on historic issues. The volume has a good index and a full biography.

J. A. W.

THE POTTAWATTOMIES

Miss Frances Emerson, of Plymouth, has recently presented the library with a valuable collection of books and pamphlets relating to these Indians. Recent interest in this tribe of Indians is largely due to the efforts of the late Daniel McDonald, of Plymouth. As a member of the house of representatives in 1905, he secured an appropriation for a monument to the Pottawattomies at Twin Lakes in Marshall county. It will be recalled from history that here is where the tribe was assembled preparatory to being transported to their new reservation in Kansas in August, 1838. The address of Mr. McDonald in support of the bill for erecting the monument is included in this collection. This address and another delivered by the same author at the unveiling of the monument, September 4, 1909 (also included in the collection), deal with the history of the tribe. Previous to this, Mr. McDonald, who was an editor at Plymouth, had prepared and published a volume on the *Removal of the Pottawattomies*. This volume of 59 pages the author published previously in 1899.

In addition to these, Miss Emerson included a volume entitled *Queen of the Woods*, by Leopold Pokagon, last chief of the band which bears his name. Pokagon was born at Pokagon village, a few miles north of South Bend, in 1830, and died near Hartford, Michigan, January 25, 1899. Besides